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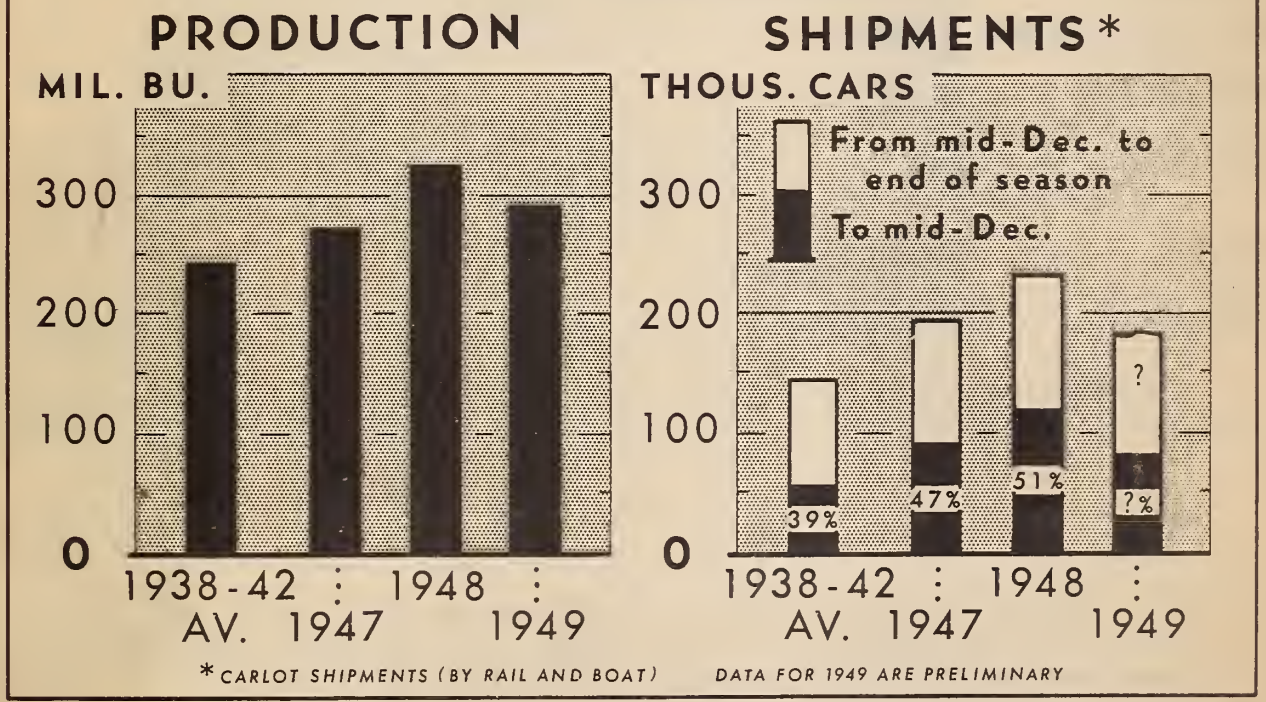
THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS-95 BAE DECEMBER 1949

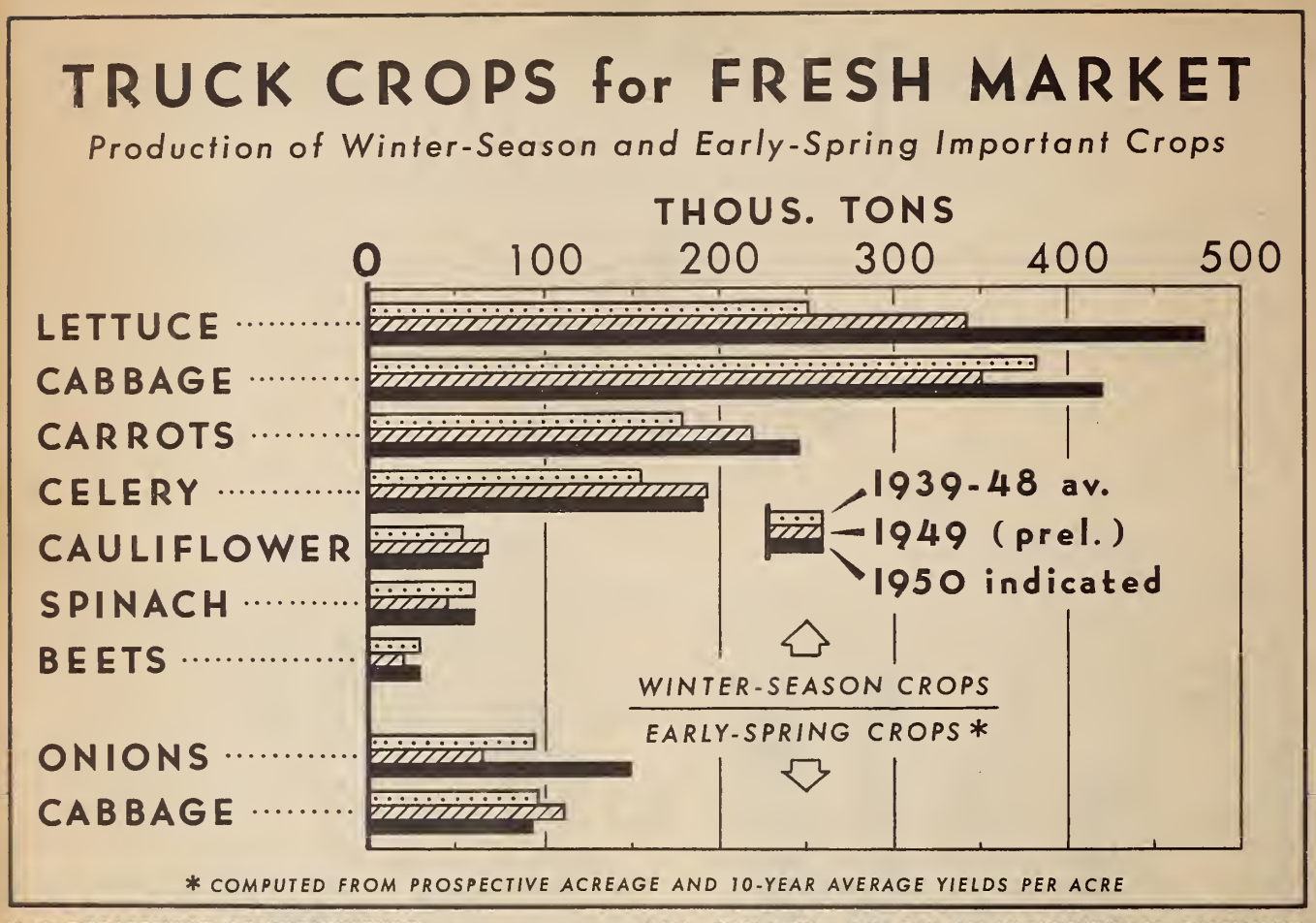
POTATOES

Production and Carlot Shipments, 18 Surplus Late States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47480-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although the 1949 crop of potatoes in the 18 surplus-producing late States is 11 percent smaller than that of 1948, the carlot shipments from that group of States to mid-December were nearly one-third less this season than they were a year ago. In recent years, approximately half of the season total shipments by rail and boat have been completed by mid-December, but this season it appears that the movement has been delayed and that more than the usual volume may go to market from December to June. In terms of total market supplies during these months, any increase in surplus late potatoes may be offset at least in part by smaller crops of new potatoes. Indicated production of early potatoes in the winter producing areas of the South is below that of last winter, and the prospective acreage in the early-spring regions is one-seventh below the plantings of 1949.



Combined production of 7 important winter-season truck crops for the fresh market is indicated to be about 20 percent larger than that of last winter and fully one-third greater than the 10-year average. The tonnage of lettuce, cabbage, carrots, spinach, and beets this winter is expected to exceed that of a year ago, but celery and cauliflower may be in slightly smaller supply than in early 1949. All of these winter-season crops will be more plentiful than during the 1939-48 period.

Assuming 10-year average yields per acre, the early-spring crop of onions in Texas may be more than double the short crop of 1949, but the early-spring production of cabbage in 5 southern States may be considerably smaller than that of a year ago and slightly below average.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 3, 1950

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SUMMARY

Prospects for production and prices of fresh and processed vegetables in 1950 continue only moderately less favorable than they were in 1949. Total output of vegetables by farmers in 1949 was again high but did not quite equal that of 1948. Prices in 1949 also were somewhat lower than in 1948.

1949 production of commercial truck crops for fresh market was slightly smaller than that of 1948, while aggregate production for commercial processing was a trifle larger in 1949 than in 1948. Although prices received by farmers for fresh truck crops produced in 1949 were lower than those in 1948 for some crops, enough of the crops were higher to result in a slightly higher aggregate value per ton harvested. Prices received for 1949 crops grown for commercial processing with the exception of asparagus were slightly lower than those received for 1948 crops, but were above average for all crops.

More than 400 million bushels of potatoes were grown in 1949, the 9th time in history that this large a crop was produced. However, with the level of support on the 1949 crop about one-third lower than that for the 1948 crop, a much smaller proportion of the 1949 crop will be purchased under the price support program than was the case last season.

Sweetpotato production in 1949 was moderately larger than in 1948, and will bring prices slightly lower than last year but considerably above the support level.

A record-large dry bean crop in 1949 added to already large carryover stocks from the 1948 crop. Prices received by farmers for 1949-crop dry beans probably will fall below those received for the 1948 crop by somewhat more than the difference in support levels on the 2 crops.

Supplies of dry peas are moderate but demand is weaker than last year and prices will rest heavily on supports. The 1949 crop was smaller than in 1948 and smaller than the recent 10-year average, but was substantially larger than prewar (1935-39) average production.

The commercial pack of canned vegetables in 1949 was again large, while that of frozen vegetables may set a new high record. Supplies of canned vegetables are moderately high, while stocks of frozen vegetables are at record levels for this time of year. Stocks of both, however, with a few exceptions appear to be in reasonable balance with demand.

According to present legislation, price support for 1950 vegetable crops is mandatory only for eligible white potatoes but is permissible on other vegetables. Support for eligible 1950-crop potatoes has been announced at 60 percent of parity. Support, if any, for other vegetables, may be from virtually nothing up to 90 percent of parity.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Production and Value in 1949 Not Quite Equal to 1948

Production of commercial truck crops for fresh market was again large in 1949, though it did not quite equal that of 1948. The total acreage of 25 crops for harvest was equal to the 1938-47 average, and only 1 percent smaller than the acreage for harvest in 1948. Total production on this acreage, including some not harvested because of economic conditions, was 3 percent smaller than the 1948 production, but 11 percent larger than the 10-year average. The aggregate value of production harvested in 1949 was only 1 percent smaller than that in 1948 and 41 percent larger than average.

In general, yields per acre were not as high in 1949 as in 1948 but were somewhat above average. Average yields of 15 of the 25 crops were below yields in 1948, and 7 of these 15 were below the 10-year average yield for those crops.

Price Level About As High As in 1948

The season averages of prices received by farmers for 10 of these 25 fresh market truck crops were higher in 1949 than in 1948; prices received for 13 were lower than in 1948 and prices for 2 others were virtually unchanged. The 1949 prices were record-high for artichokes, lettuce and spinach. The aggregate value per ton harvested for all 25 crops combined was slightly higher in 1949 than in 1948 because prices were higher in 1949 on most of the crops which contribute the bulk of the total output. Most of the changes in average prices received for individual crops from 1948 to 1949 were such as might have been expected because of changes in relative size of the crop between the 2 years. Among the exceptions, however, were lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant and Honey Dew melons, for which prices

averaged lower in 1949 despite smaller production; and celery and escarole, for which the reverse was true. Prices received in 1949 were well above the 1938-47 average except for kale and Honey Ball melons - for which 1949 prices were below average - and celery, cauliflower, eggplant and lima beans, for which prices were only slightly above average.

Larger Supply This Winter

Early estimates covering 13 of the 18 important truck crops grown for winter season harvest and marketings (January through March) indicate a total production fully one-fifth larger than that produced last winter, and nearly one-third larger than the 1939-48 average. The prospective crop of cabbage for winter harvest is nearly-one fifth larger than that produced last winter, and will far more than compensate for the reduced stocks held over in storage from the 1949 fall crop. Other major crops in very plentiful supply this winter compared with last are green peas, beets, lettuce, and spinach. Prospective supplies are smaller only for shallots, kale, lima beans, and celery.

Storage Stocks of Cabbage, Carrots, and Onions Believed Near Average

About average supplies of cabbage, onions, and carrots will be available this winter also from stocks carried over in storage from 1949 production. Most of the cabbage stored is produced in States and areas growing Danish type cabbage for early fall harvest. Production in these areas in 1949 was slightly smaller than a year earlier as well as slightly below average. Most onions stored are grown in States producing for late summer harvest. Production of late summer onions in 1949 was about one-eighth smaller than in 1948 and slightly below the 1938-47 average. The 1949 fall crop of carrots, which usually provides most of the carrots which are stored, was nearly one-fifth smaller than that of a year earlier, but about 7 percent larger than average.

Moderately Lower Prices This Winter

Prices for most fresh-market truck crops this winter probably will be at least moderately lower than last winter both because of larger supplies and because of a slightly lower level of national income. Prices later in the year will be heavily influenced by the relative supplies produced.

Canadian Import Restrictions on Fresh Vegetables Suspended

Under normal circumstances, Canada is our principal export market for winter and spring vegetables, and takes quantities which - while relatively small from the standpoint of total United States production - are significant in the marketing picture for a number of our commercial production areas. An increase in exports of fresh vegetables to Canada

occurred during the 1948-49 marketing season as the result of Canada's relaxation of part of her import restrictions maintained during the 1947-48 season. Effective October 1, 1949, Canada lifted the embargo on all fresh vegetables in their natural state.

Reduced Production of Most Spring Crops Suggested

The Department of Agriculture has made no committment to support the prices of vegetables either for fresh market or for processing, and is setting no production goals. However, recent and current economic conditions affecting the demand for vegetables have been reviewed in the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department. Summary suggestions have been sent to the States indicating the direction and magnitude of acreage changes on a national basis which it was believed would provide adequate supplies under average production conditions, and at the same time avoid wasteful and disastrous market gluts. The need for slight to moderate reductions in tonnage compared to 1949 is suggested for most spring crops.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Production For Processing in 1949 Slightly Larger Than in 1948

The aggregate 1949 production of 11 truck crops for commercial processing (excluding dehydration) is estimated at a little more than 5.5 million tons. This is not quite 1 percent larger than the total produced in 1948, and is nearly 11 percent more than the 1938-47 average.

The 1949 crops of sweet corn, pickling cucumbers, and green lima beans for canning and freezing set new high records. On the other hand, production of cabbage for sauerkraut and of tomatoes for processing in 1949 was smaller than in 1948, and smaller than the 10-year average.

Aggregate harvested acreage of the 11 processing crops was nearly 2 percent larger than the 1948 acreage harvested, but about 1 percent below average. The 1949 acreages of kraut cabbage, sweet corn, and tomatoes for processing were smaller than in 1948, but acreages of all other processing crops were larger. United States average yield per acre of truck crops harvested for processing in 1949 was larger than in 1948 for all of the 11 crops except cabbage, green peas, and pimientos. Yields were record-high for tomatoes, lima beans and sweet corn, and above the 10-year average for all but green peas and pimientos.

Slightly Lower Prices Received in 1949

The average prices per ton received by farmers for truck crops grown for commercial processing in 1949 were below those received in 1948 for all of the 11 crops except asparagus. Prices received for all crops were above the 10-year average. The aggregate value per ton in 1949 was slightly lower than in 1948, but far above the 10-year average.

The combined value of the 11 crops in 1949 was slightly below that of 1948, but considerably above the 10-year average.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1949-50 Canned Vegetable Pack Total Near That of 1948-49 1/

Final 1949-50 pack figures are not yet available for many of the canned vegetables. However, it is believed that the grand total will be near that of 1948-49 which was the smallest pack since 1940-41. Canned pack data now available, compared with last year's packs in actual cases, show increases of 81 percent for green lima beans (a new high record), of 21 percent for asparagus, and of 2 percent for green peas. The pack of sweet corn is reported to be slightly smaller than that of last year in terms of actual cases, all sizes combined, in spite of the fact that production for processing (including freezing) was a new high record this year. The 1949-50 pack of tomato juice is substantially smaller than the 1948-49 pack, and the new pack of canned tomatoes is expected to be somewhat smaller than that of 1948-49.

Based on reported production for processing, the 1949-50 canned pack is expected to be larger than in 1948-49 for snap beans, beets, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, and spinach.

Stocks Adequate

Using the latest data available, on November 1 or December 1 this year, canners' stocks were larger than those of a year earlier for corn and asparagus, but were lower for green peas and tomato juice, in terms of actual cases. Stocks in the hands of wholesale distributors on recent dates this year compared with a year earlier, were larger for snap beans and about the same for tomatoes, but smaller for tomato juice, sweet corn and green peas. Combined packer and distributor stocks this November were larger for corn but smaller for green peas. In the aggregate, stocks of the 5 major items which usually make up about 3/4 of the total supply of canned vegetables 2/ are nearly as large as a year earlier. These stocks are considered generally adequate to carry us till the 1950 packs become available.

1/ Data are compiled in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable juice combination), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

2/ Tomatoes, tomato juice, sweet corn, green peas, and snap beans.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

1949 Pack Possibly A New High Record

Tentative estimates of the 1949 pack of commercially frozen vegetables indicate that the total may exceed somewhat the previous record set in 1946. Final figures are expected to show substantial increases in pack of frozen snap beans, corn, pumpkin, squash and spinach. On the other hand, packs of green peas and of carrots are believed to be smaller.

Consumption of frozen vegetables is expected to continue its long-time upward trend in 1950, but anticipated conditions of employment and consumer income are such as to indicate that retail prices of frozen vegetables in general will be no higher in 1950 than they were in 1949.

Record-Large December 1 Cold-Storage Holdings

The total quantity of commercially frozen vegetables in cold-storage this December 1 was 383 million pounds, which is an all-time high for that month since data have been collected. The total is 110 million pounds (or about 44 percent) larger than the 1944-48 average for December 1, and 75 million pounds (or about 24 percent) larger than that of December 1, 1948. Stocks this December were lower than a year earlier only for asparagus and green peas. As usual for this time of the year, the stocks of frozen vegetables in largest supply include green peas, green lima beans, and sweet corn, but this year stocks of frozen snap beans, spinach, broccoli, and cauliflower, are unusually large, ranging from nearly twice to nearly 3 times the 5-year averages for this date.

POTATOES

1949 Acreage Down But Yield Near Record

Because of a reduction in the potato goal acreage for 1949 compared with 1948, and because of the prospect of lower market and support prices for potatoes, the acreage planted in 1949 was again reduced from that planted in previous years. The 1,924,000 acres planted may be compared with the 2,137,000 acres planted in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 2,799,000 acres. Because the acreage abandonment was the smallest in 20 years, the acreage harvested was 10 percent smaller than in 1948 and 30 percent smaller than the 10-year average. It was the smallest since 1878.

The yield per acre was record-high in many important states. For the entire country, the average yield of 211 bushels per acre has been exceeded only by the 216-bushel yield of 1948. The upward trend in potato yields, particularly in recent years, has been the result of a number of factors. Important among these factors are: use of heavier yielding varieties, progressive selection of the land best adapted to potatoes, increased seeding rates in some areas, heavier applications of fertilizer, and more effective disease and insect control measures.

Potatoes in Surplus Supply Again in 1949

In spite of the substantially lower acreage planted in 1949, the total crop produced was 401,962,000 bushels. This is the 9th crop in our history to exceed 400 million bushels. Five of these 9 crops have been grown in the last 7 years. The 1948 crop was 454,654,000 bushels and the 1938-47 average crop was 393,403,000 bushels.

Of the total crop, production in the 29 late States accounted for 313,767,000 bushels, the 8 intermediate States produced 27,301,000 bushels, and 60,894,000 bushels were grown in early potato States including the early crop in California. The crop in the 18 surplus late States - which provide the bulk of the potatoes for storage and marketing through the winter - was 290,201,000 bushels, which is about 11 percent smaller than the 1948 crop but 7 percent larger than the 1938-47 average.

The Government found it necessary last season to buy more than 130 million bushels out of the 455 million bushel crop, with price support at 90 percent of parity. This season, with the crop down 12 percent and a different type of program including price support at 60 percent of parity instead of 90 a much smaller quantity of potatoes will have to be taken off the market through Government purchases.

Support Purchases Running Far Behind Last Year

Price-support purchases of potatoes this season to date have been substantial but are far smaller than a year ago. Through January 2, 1950, the Government had bought about 15 million bushels, most of which graded U. S. No. 2, Commercial, or U. S. No. 1, Size B. By this same date a year ago, nearly 84 million bushels had been acquired and many of these were U. S. No. 1. Further support-purchases of the 1949 crop are anticipated but the season total bought for support out of the 1949 crop will be a much smaller proportion of the crop than was the case with the price-support purchases from the 1948 crop.

Prices Received By Farmers Only Moderately Lower This Season

Prices received by farmers for 1949 crop potatoes from month to month have been only moderately below those received in corresponding months of 1948, and have been well above the 60-percent-of-parity support level most of the time in most areas. For the entire crop, it has been estimated that prices received by farmers will average about $1.40 per bushel, which would be 15 cents per bushel (or about 10 percent) lower than the season-average received for the 1948 crop. The $1.40 per bushel has been exceeded only 4 times in the last 20 years, but because of the distribution of the surplus, prices in some areas - particularly in the Northeast, are likely to continue near the support level.

Further Acreage Reduction Called For in 1950

The Government has announced price-support on eligible 1950 crop potatoes at 60 percent of parity. In view of trends in consumption and in yields, the 1950 commercial acreage allotment has been set at 1,137,800 acres, seven percent smaller than the 1949 commercial acreage allotment.

SWEETPOTATOES

Crop Larger Than Last Year But Smaller Than Average

Largely because of slight upturn in acreage and the highest yield in the past 25 years, the 1949 crop of sweetpotatoes (54.2 million bushels) was 8 percent larger than the 1948 crop, although 15 percent smaller than the 1938-47 average of 63.6 million bushels. The slight increase in acreage this year may represent only a temporary reversal of the downward trends in sweetpotato acreage which has been evident since the peak acreage in 1932.

Slightly Lower Prices This Year

Demand for sweetpotatoes continues strong and prices received by farmers for the 1949 crop are expected to average about $2.14 per bushel, only slightly less than the $2.22 per bushel average received for the 1948 crop. Support has been available for the 1949 crop at prices reflecting 80 percent of the July 1, 1949, parity price. Since prices received by farmers have averaged well above this level, no more than token quantities have been acquired by the Government under the support program. According to the Agricultural Act of 1949, price support for sweetpotatoes in 1950 and succeeding years is permissible but not mandatory, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, after taking into account a number of considerations stated in the Act, and may be at any level from virtually nothing up to 90 percent of parity.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Record Large Crop This Year

The 1949 crop of dry edible beans totaled 21,554,000 bags (100 pounds each) uncleaned or 20,059,000 bags on a cleaned basis. This is a new high record topping the former record of 19-1/2 million bags (cleaned basis) produced in 1943. The United States average yield per acre (1,164 pounds, uncleaned) also was a new record. Most of the increase in crop this year over last came from Michigan, leading State in bean production, where 29 percent of the total United States crop was grown.

The largest increase in United States production over 1948 by commercial classes was in pea (Navy) beans, with an estimated crop of 5-1/2 million bags, nearly a million bags more than in 1948. This is the leading class of beans, and about 94 percent of the pea beans were grown in Michigan this year. Pinto beans are second in importance this year, with nearly 4 million bags. More than half of the Pintos are grown in Colorado.

Production of Great Northern beans dropped in all producing States and is estimated at only a little more than 3 million bags, nearly one-fourth less than last year's record crop. The California Standard Lima crop is 20 percent larger than in 1948, and production of Baby Limas is up nearly 29 percent.

Heavy Surplus Supply

Combined Government and private stocks of 1948 crop dry beans carried over at the end of the 1948 crop marketing year were unofficially estimated at 5 to 5-1/2 million bags, an unusually large figure. These heavy stocks added to the record crop of this year spell plenty of down-pressure on market prices for the 1949 crop. Demand for dry beans for export in 1950 may be somewhat weaker than in 1949. Substantial quantities of United States beans are wanted in Europe, but it appears improbable that sufficient dollar exchange will be made available to move any large quantity.

Prices Near Support Levels

In view of the heavy supplies and no net improvement in total demand, stocks of beans may accumulate further during the 1949 marketing year. Prices received by farmers probably will average little if any higher than support levels.

Support for the 1949 crop is based on 80 percent of parity, whereas support of the 1948 crop was at 90 percent of parity. The preliminary estimate of the season-average price to growers for the 1949 crop is placed at $6.71 per hundred pounds cleaned, compared with the average of $7.91 reported for the 1948 crop.

Support for dry beans in 1950 is uncertain, since it is permissive rather than mandatory. If there is support it can be at any level from virtually nothing up to 90 percent of parity.

DRY FIELD PEAS

1949 Crop Below 1948 And Below Average

The 1949 crop of dry field peas is estimated at 3,267,000 bags (100 pounds each) uncleaned, or 2,973,000 bags on a cleaned basis. This is 9 percent less than the crop harvested last year and is only 58 percent

of the 1938-47 average. About half the total crop this year was grown in Washington, and 28 percent in Idaho. The rest of the crop was grown in 7 different States.

Acreage planted to dry peas this year was 19 percent larger than that planted last year, but abandonment was considerably heavier this year and the average yield per harvested acre was only 975 pounds compared with 1,226 pounds for the 1948 crop.

Surplus Not Heavy
But Prices At Supports

Unofficial estimates of the carry-over of dry peas at the end of the 1948 crop marketing year indicate less than half a million bags, most of which was committed on prior orders. However, the 1949 crop was about one-third larger than average prewar crops, and somewhat in excess of demand at support prices. Support for the 1949 crop is based on 60 percent of parity, in contrast to the 90 percent level which applied to the 1948 crop.

It has been estimated that prices to growers for the 1949 dry pea crop will average about $3.68 per hundred pounds, cleaned basis, in comparison with the season-average of $4.94 received for the 1948 crop.

Support for the 1950 crop is not assured. According to the Agricultural Act of 1949, support for dry peas is only permissive, not mandatory, and at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture at any level from virtually nothing up to 90 percent of parity.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production in 1,000 units, and season average price per unit received by farmers, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Crop	Acreage			Unit	Production			Price per unit		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949		Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	Acres	Acres	Acres		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes	8,620	7,300	7,700	Box	814	803	654	2.58	3.50	4.05
Asparagus	1/56,050	46,240	40,160	Crate	1/4,560	3,975	3,651	1/2.94	3.54	3.65
Beans, lima	20,090	14,350	13,750	Bushel	1,411	1,356	1,191	2.23	2.79	2.35
Beans, snap	178,250	170,450	167,750	Bushel	16,949	17,079	16,854	1.78	2.45	2.23
Beets	11,780	10,450	10,650	Bushel	2,172	1,982	1,781	.68	1.04	1.01
Cabbage 2/	170,010	179,400	170,960	Ton	1,195	1,327	1,218	25.86	29.42	31.24
Cantaloups	107,940	121,160	113,090	Crate	10,288	12,390	12,412	2.42	3.01	2.74
Carrots 2/	67,880	75,600	76,040	Bushel	22,524	28,064	24,411	1.09	1.87	1.55
Cauliflower 2/	32,990	38,600	36,600	Crate	9,793	13,336	13,535	1.16	1.32	1.19
Celery 2/	41,500	40,920	38,190	Crate	18,456	22,862	23,707	2.07	1.86	2.13
Corn, sweet 3/	57,620	61,200	70,500	Ear	285,142	329,520	341,450	19.90	32.07	21.54
Cucumbers	46,230	54,050	55,500	Bushel	5,145	6,749	6,716	1.76	2.38	2.14
Eggplant	5,100	6,580	6,100	Bushel	1,176	1,629	1,467	1.29	1.44	1.34
Escarole	1,740	3,100	3,000	Bushel	925	1,426	1,275	.81	1.10	1.40
Honey Balls	2,240	1,100	980	Crate	234	66	137	3.32	3.95	3.15
Honey Dews	13,560	11,700	9,550	Crate	3,174	3,129	2,537	1.47	1.82	1.81
Kale	1,730	1,300	2,000	Bushel	659	525	920	.53	1.05	.50
Lettuce	164,450	202,000	197,770	Crate	26,160	34,391	33,461	2.32	3.15	3.66
Onions 2/	132,900	127,510	119,560	Sack	36,684	41,411	36,135	1.12	1.33	1.73
Peas, green	75,800	37,250	32,590	Bushel	6,796	3,647	3,099	1.74	2.16	2.19
Peppers, green	25,530	33,450	35,050	Bushel	5,658	7,643	8,379	1.49	1.87	1.87
Shallots	4,910	4,800	4,500	Bushel	545	509	386	1.34	1.64	1.76
Spinach 2/	67,570	59,060	54,470	Bushel	14,120	12,519	11,581	.67	.92	.99
Tomatoes	235,480	238,780	237,230	Bushel	28,106	29,791	31,820	2.25	3.20	2.83
Watermelons 4/	243,560	255,990	282,750	Melon	68,619	73,878	76,801	264.00	389.00	313.00
Total	5/1,778,530	1,802,340	1,786,440	Tons	5/7,314,600	8,459,700	8,186,200	5/57.18	70.72	72.04

1/ Average for 1939-47. Prior to 1939 estimates included processing crop in States other than California.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing in certain States.

3/ New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania only; price based on 1,000 ears.

4/ Price based on 1,000 melons.

5/ Includes 1939-47 average for asparagus.

Table 2.- Truck crops and potatoes for marketing in early 1950: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1939-48, annual 1949, indicated 1950

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Ind. 1950		Average 1939-48	1949	Ind. 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Ind. 1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres					1,000	1,000	1,000
WINTER:										
Artichokes	8,390	7,700	7,700	Box	98	85	100	808	654	770
Beans, lima	2,100	950	1,200	Bu.	62	115	85	122	109	102
Beets	7,500	7,200	7,500	Bu.	144	105	150	1,079	756	1,125
Cabbage 1/	60,520	59,700	61,900	Ton	6.2	5.9	6.8	382.9	351.3	419.0
Carrots	28,980	39,750	39,050	Bu.	246	218	253	7,185	8,685	9,866
Cauliflower	10,200	11,100	12,100	Crt.	284	329	290	2,868	3,652	3,508
Celery	8,560	8,850	9,400	Crt.	559	673	627	4,765	5,954	5,896
Escarole	1,940	3,000	3,000	Bu.	536	425	425	999	1,275	1,275
Kale	1,720	2,000	2,100	Bu.	373	460	320	642	920	672
Lettuce	42,560	59,300	75,300	Crt.	168	165	182	7,172	9,759	13,675
Peas, green	12,520	4,850	5,000	Bu.	67	42	72	884	205	360
Peppers, green	2,930	3,200	4,000	Bu.	308	500	---	926	1,600	---
Shallots	2,680	2,900	2,200	Bu.	114	100	80	308	290	176
Spinach	41,820	33,150	43,300	Bu.	160	151	156	6,702	5,021	6,775
Total to date 2/	229,490	240,450	269,750	Ton	5.1	5.3	5.7	1,164	1,282	1,537
SPRING:										
Asparagus 1/	129,040	128,540	127,730	Crt.	82	87	---	10,567	11,168	---
Cabbage: Early spring 1/	20,430	20,300	19,800	Ton	4.8	5.5	---	97.4	111.7	---
Onions: Early spring	47,350	33,400	3/64,000	Sack	93	80	---	3,844	2,672	---
Total to date	196,820	182,240	211,530		---	---	---	---	---	---
POTATOES:										
Winter	11,660	9,500	11,200	Bu.	139	248	181	1,613	2,354	2,022
Early spring	26,870	21,900	18,800	Bu.	121	182	---	3,228	3,994	---
Total to date	38,530	31,400	30,000	Bu.	126	202	---	4,841	6,348	---

1/ Includes acreage and production for processing.
2/ Excluding acreage and production of green peppers.
3/ Prospective.

Table 3.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1948 and 1949 1/

Commodity	1948				1949			
	Month			Week ended	Month			Week ended
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 25	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 24
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Beans, snap and lima	41	332	602	132	18	210	321	83
Beets	25	19	19	17	33	36	56	7
Broccoli	38	142	180	33	122	129	285	30
Cabbage	836	1,166	968	257	776	651	667	242
Cantaloups	2,761	78	--	--	1,148	20	--	--
Carrots	1,457	2,010	1,682	375	1,612	1,484	1,541	472
Casaba melons	11	30	24	--	9	13	14	--
Cauliflower	477	436	885	106	489	532	754	151
Celery	1,012	1,452	2,566	303	1,209	1,457	2,576	343
Corn, green	142	61	21	--	226	53	26	--
Cucumbers	89	184	322	18	41	92	162	41
Eggplant	--	5	9	--	--	4	27	--
Escarole	--	--	57	27	--	--	35	25
Greens (except spinach)	7	29	84	34	11	22	115	22
Honey Ball melons	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Honey Dew melons	1,274	312	12	--	881	270	2	--
Lettuce and romaine	5,551	5,833	6,015	1,235	4,764	5,152	5,771	1,012
Mixed melons	291	216	29	--	188	60	1	--
Mixed vegetables	2,216	2,342	2,298	625	2,227	1,763	2,382	711
Onions	3,293	3,515	2,426	379	4,472	2,707	2,994	319
Peas, green	186	160	137	--	134	77	87	--
Peppers, green	19	172	269	4	25	72	303	43
Persian melons	199	147	--	--	225	41	--	--
Spinach	65	25	31	122	40	17	87	88
Tomatoes	4,196	3,491	1,918	90	2,646	2,529	1,337	220
Turnips and rutabagas	23	55	61	5	178	171	107	9
Watermlons	164	--	--	--	38	--	--	--
Total of above	24,379	22,212	20,615	3,762	21,512	17,562	19,650	3,818
Potatoes (new crop)	--	--	--	1	--	--	41	11
Potatoes (old crop):								
Early States	30	13	10	--	24	9	65	--
Intermediate States	4,042	1,243	154	--	391	327	243	2
Late surplus States	26,270	30,903	23,360	4,772	19,409	18,286	16,805	2,860
Late other States	688	893	502	128	168	155	169	43
Total potatoes	31,030	33,052	24,026	4,901	19,992	18,777	17,323	2,916
Sweetpotatoes	929	959	1,067	115	324	324	692	95
Grand total	56,338	56,223	45,708	8,778	41,828	36,663	37,665	6,829

1/ Does not include shipments by motor-truck. Includes Government purchases.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1948 and 1949

Market and commodity	Unit	1948		1949			
		Nov.	Week ended Dec. 25	Month Sept.	Month Oct.	Month Nov.	Week ended Dec. 24
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Beans, lima, eastern	Bushel	---	---	2.39	2.04	---	---
Beans, lima, Virginia	Bushel	---	1/6.50	---	1.87	2.76	1/6.40
Beans, snap, green southern	Bushel	4.12	2.54	---	1.90	4.49	4.30
Beans, snap, green, eastern	Bushel	---	---	1.75	1.58	---	---
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	---	2.82	---	---	---	2.30
Beets, bunched, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.51	---	.70	.64	.66	---
Beets, topped, eastern	Bushel	.91	1.08	.85	.74	.77	.76
Broccoli, bunched, western	Pony crate	5.88	7.60	6.53	7.15	6.48	6.10
Broccoli, bunched, eastern	E. crt 8-12's	1.61	1.88	---	.99	1.45	---
Broccoli, bunched, Penna.	4/5 bu. box	1.29	---	1.62	1.18	1.32	---
Cabbage, domestic, N. C.	1-3/4 bu. box	1.14	1.70	---	---	---	1.85
Cabbage, domestic, N. J.	50-lb. sack	---	---	1.28	.89	---	---
Cabbage, Danish, New York	50-lb. sack	.80	1.02	1.08	.87	.81	1.08
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crate	---	---	5.24	6.98	---	---
Carrots, bunched, western	L. A. crate	5.36	5.28	6.33	5.71	7.30	7.00
Carrots, topped, eastern	Bushel	.87	.86	1.44	1.22	1.14	1.25
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	---	2.75	---	---	---	2.48
Cauliflower, Long Island	L. I. crate	1.93	2.65	2.94	1.22	1.43	---
Celery, G. Heart, Florida	16-inch crate	2/6.25	3.17	---	---	2/4.27	3.30
Celery, G. Heart, Calif.	1/2 crate	5.61	5.80	---	---	4.32	4.28
Celery, G. Heart, New York	16-inch crate	---	---	3.49	2.74	2.74	---
Celery, Pascal, California	Nailed crate	4.07	3.32	3.99	3.04	3.56	3.30
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	3.20	3.45	---	3.94	3.37	2.98
Cucumbers, eastern	Bushel	---	---	2.68	3.07	---	---
Eggplant, southern	Bushel	3.75	4.20	---	---	3.26	2.90
Eggplant, eastern	Bushel	---	---	.72	1.08	---	---
Escarole, Florida	Bushel	1.54	2.15	---	---	2.05	1.29
Escarole, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.60	---	1.21	.73	.68	---
Honey Dew melons, Calif.	Jmbo.&Std.Crt	3.95	---	3.02	4.03	4.91	---
Kale, eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.58	.75	.82	.62	.63	---
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crate	5.63	6.25	---	---	---	5.45
Lettuce, Iceberg, New Jersey	E. crate	1.72	---	1.42	1.24	1.66	---
Lettuce, Big Boston, N.J.	E. crate	1.26	1/1.85	1.42	1.24	1.66	1/1.18
Onions, sweet, Spanish 3/	50-lb. sack	2.36	2.26	2.62	2.38	2.68	2.66
Onions, yellow, New York	50-lb. sack	1.70	1.38	2.34	2.66	2.90	2.91
Peas, green, western	Bushel	4.30	6.20	4.25	4.28	5.90	4.85
Peppers, green, Florida	Bushel	2/3.60	6.30	---	---	2.68	2.48
Peppers, green, Texas	Bushel	3.49	6.85	---	---	2.75	2.55
Peppers, green, Virginia	Bushel	1.98	---	.99	1.07	1.85	---
Peppers, green, New Jersey	Bushel	---	---	.87	.79	1.02	---
Spinach, Savoy type, Texas	Bushel	---	2.10	---	---	---	1.52
Spinach, Savoy, eastern	Bushel	.96	4/1.53	1.30	.62	.71	4/.98
Tomatoes, Florida	Lug Box 6 X 6	6.76	4.34	---	---	---	3.38
Tomatoes, California	Lug Box 6 X 6	5.18	---	3.18	3.95	5.60	---
Tomatoes, New York	Lug Box 6 X 6	---	---	2.04	---	---	---
Tomatoes, New York	Lug Box 6 X 7	---	---	1.65	---	---	---
Tomatoes, eastern	12-qt. Climax basket	---	---	1.02	.90	---	---

- Continued

Table 4.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1948 and 1949 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1948		1949			
		Nov.	Week ended Dec. 25	Month Sept.	Month Oct.	Month Nov.	Week ended Dec. 24
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago							
Beans, snap, green, southern	Bushel	4.36	2.62	---	2.81	4.79	4.28
Beans, snap, green, midw.	Bushel	---	---	2.55	2.61	---	---
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crt.	2.82	2.00	---	---	2.77	1.75
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	5.59	6.92	5.62	4.12	4.88	5.90
Cabbage, domestic, Arizona	L. A. crt.	3.87	2.65	---	---	4.26	3.45
Cabbage, domestic, Illinois	Misc. crt. 5/	1.13	---	1.24	1.28	1.40	---
Cabbage, Danish, Wisconsin	50-lb. sack	.80	.77	---	.99	1.11	1.08
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crate	---	---	4.75	4.92	---	---
Carrots, bunched, western	L. A. crt.	4.25	4.70	5.25	4.98	6.40	5.98
Carrots, topped, Illinois	50-lb. sack	.78	.70	.99	.90	1.00	1.47
Cauliflower, western	Pony crate	2.36	2.25	2.60	1.94	2.04	2.08
Cauliflower, Michigan	Flat crate	1.90	--	2.52	1.48	1.69	---
Cauliflower, Long Island	L. I. crt.	2.94	3.33	---	1.82	2.44	---
Celery, G. Heart, Calif.	1/2 crate	5.28	5.38	---	---	3.99	3.95
Celery, G. Heart, Michigan	1/2 crate	2.25	---	2.11	1.42	1.85	---
Celery, Pascal type, Calif.	16-inch crate	3.59	3.08	3.49	3.10	3.16	2.85
Celery, Pascal type, Mich.	1/2 crate	2.19	--	1.78	1.30	---	---
Cucumbers, southern	Bushel	3.33	4.42	---	4.14	3.64	3.82
Cucumbers, midwestern	Bushel	---	---	2.95	---	---	---
Eggplant, southern	Bushel	6/ 3.10	6/ 3.25	---	2.78	2.43	6/ 2.52
Eggplant, midwestern	Bushel	---	---	1.26	---	---	---
Escarole, Florida	Bushel	1.69	1.42	---	---	2.00	1.10
Escarole, Illinois	Bushel	1.11	---	.90	.71	.83	---
Escarole, Indiana	Bushel	1.10	---	1.29	.95	---	---
Honey Dew Melons, Calif.	Jumbo and Std. crate	3.05	---	2.77	3.74	4.25	---
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L.A. crate	4.91	5.78	8.51	6.60	6.68	5.28
Lettuce, leaf, midwestern	10-lb. basket	1.11	1.20	---	.79	.98	.76
Onions, sweet, Spanish, western 3/	50-lb. sack	1.96	1.85	2.25	2.06	2.51	2.46
Onions, yellow, midwestern	50-lb. sack	1.45	1.24	2.11	2.14	2.70	2.67
Pears, western	Bushel	3.94	4.50	4.20	3.92	4.82	4.00
Peppers, green, Texas	Bushel	3.46	7.62	---	1.89	2.80	2.35
Peppers, green, California	1-1/2 bu. crt.	4.26	---	---	4.20	5.66	---
Peppers, green, midwestern	Bushel	---	---	.99	1.35	---	---
Spinach, flat type, midw.	Bushel	1.52	1.12	1.28	1.32	1.49	1.38
Tomatoes, Texas	Lug box 6 X 6	4.54	1/ 4.68	---	---	5.02	1/ 3.52
Tomatoes, California	Lug box 6 X 6	4.06	---	3.00	3.62	4.75	---
Tomatoes, midwestern	12-qt. climax basket	---	---	1.06	---	---	---
Tomatoes, repacked	10-lb. carton	1.79	1.72	---	1.52	1.95	1.65
Tomatoes, hothouse, midw.	8-lb. basket	2.18	2.34	---	1.90	2.09	2.32

1/ Florida. 2/ Less than 10 quotations. 3/ 3-inch minimum.
4/ Virginia. 5/ Approximately 50-60 pounds. 6/ Texas.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5.- Truck crops for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Avg. 1938-1947	1948	1949
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	1/ 70,990	77,060	88,380	1/ 86.6	91.2	112.8	122.40	162.34	177.04
Beans, lima 2/	60,350	84,800	101,600	35.3	68.9	84.8	97.30	161.49	145.77
Beans, snap	108,350	102,160	108,410	180.1	187.0	233.0	77.50	120.90	112.60
Beets	14,810	13,400	17,300	116.3	94.2	144.1	16.20	22.77	20.46
Cabbage for kraut	18,420	19,450	17,540	170.0	203.7	169.4	11.60	14.53	12.29
Corn, sweet 3/	431,790	466,500	455,880	1,037.3	1,262.1	1,398.3	14.80	23.30	20.29
Cucumbers for pickles	99,740	125,100	134,530	180.8	236.3	280.6	37.50	67.50	58.75
Peas, green 2/	394,520	373,500	387,620	382.9	348.8	357.3	68.10	90.04	86.02
Pimientos 4/	14,280	14,300	24,500	17.3	17.9	23.8	45.00	70.00	70.00
Spinach	30,900	20,750	33,180	72.1	47.8	84.9	35.00	44.69	39.11
Tomatoes	498,730	400,850	358,700	2,714.4	2,913.5	2,633.7	21.10	27.71	23.51
Total	1,742,880	1,697,870	1,727,640	4,993.1	5,471.5	5,522.6	29.72	39.21	37.33

1/ 1938 includes processing crop in California. Processing crop in States other than California included with fresh market crop prior to 1939. 2/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. 3/ Corn in the husk. 4/ 1938-47, California and Georgia; beginning 1948, Georgia only.

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 1, 1949, with comparisons

Commodity	Dec. 1 average 1944-48	1948			1949		
		Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	11,368	12,221	10,790	9,705	10,263	8,692	7,643
Beans, lima	30,830	55,766	60,272	57,441	66,498	74,068	70,206
Beans, snap	22,421	30,108	28,137	26,186	51,018	44,884	41,736
Broccoli	7,706	6,350	6,989	8,787	11,394	14,140	18,262
Brussels sprouts	3,822	2,127	2,090	3,874	1,366	2,428	5,436
Cauliflower	5,227	3,825	5,941	5,926	4,700	6,869	10,901
Corn, sweet	30,144	35,869	33,494	29,571	45,379	45,924	41,346
Peas, green	93,387	132,379	118,367	107,068	123,612	112,498	101,663
Pumpkin and squash	8,851	3,573	7,695	6,556	4,449	8,887	10,838
Spinach	16,991	9,212	9,964	12,058	18,122	26,593	24,670
Other vegetables	42,346	20,304	28,229	41,657	31,751	42,698	50,747
Total	273,093	311,734	311,968	308,829	368,552	387,681	383,448

1/ Preliminary. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 7.- Canned vegetables: Recent stock and pack data available, with comparisons

Commodity	Date	Stocks 1949 Canners	Stocks 1949 Wholesale distributors	Stocks 1948 Canners	Stocks 1948 Wholesale distributors	Pack 1949	Pack 1948
		1,000 actual cases					
Asparagus	Nov. 1	---	1,417	---	---	4,490	3,698
Asparagus	Oct. 1	1,339	---	990	---	---	---
Beans, lima	Nov. 1	---	1,363	---	---	4,713	2,599
Beans, snap	Dec. 1	---	4,042	---	---	---	---
Beans, snap	Nov. 1	---	3,959	---	3,813	---	---
Beets	Nov. 1	---	1,433	---	---	---	---
Carrots	Nov. 1	---	396	---	---	---	---
Corn	Dec. 1	26,968	6,660	19,564	---	33,138	34,410
Corn	Nov. 1	29,030	7,090	22,563	8,083	---	---
Peas, green	Dec. 1	13,909	6,628	16,851	---	24,945	24,446
Peas, green	Nov. 1	15,757	6,402	18,510	7,676	---	---
Pumpkin and squash	Dec. 1	447	---	1,506	---	843	1,450
Tomatoes	Dec. 1	---	5,717	---	---	---	---
Tomatoes	Nov. 1	---	5,984	---	5,946	---	---
Tomato and comb. vegetable juices	Dec. 1	15,917	3,367	17,528	---	20,560	23,701
Tomato and comb. vegetable juices	Nov. 1	---	3,430	---	3,851	---	---
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	Nov. 1	---	3,153	---	---	---	---
Tomato sauce and or hot sauce 1/	Dec. 1	3,041	---	3,758	---	3,914	3,983
Tomato paste		---	---	---	---	1/ 3,586	1/ 3,072
Tomato puree		---	---	---	---	1/ 969	1/ 1,552

1/ California only. Data from Canners League of California.

SOURCE: Canners' stock and pack data from reports of National Canners Association, unless otherwise indicated; wholesale distributors' stocks from reports of Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Group of States	Harvested acreage Average 1938-47	Harvested acreage 1948	Harvested acreage 1949	Yield per acre Avg. 1938-47	Yield per acre 1948	Yield per acre 1949	Production Average 1938-47	Production 1948	Production 1949
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Early									
12 States	489	393	353	116	166	172	56,422	65,336	60,894
Intermediate									
8 States	259	211	183	127	172	149	32,509	36,306	27,301
Late Surplus									
18 States	1,700	1,343	1,220	161	243	238	271,147	326,626	290,201
Late, Other									
11 States	283	162	145	120	162	163	33,326	26,386	23,566
Late, Total									
29 States	1,983	1,505	1,365	155	234	230	304,473	353,012	313,767
37 Late & Int.	2,241	1,717	1,548	152	227	220	336,982	389,318	341,068
TOTAL U. S.	2,730	2,109	1,901	146	216	211	393,403	454,654	401,962

Table 9.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds (except where otherwise noted) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 Size A, when quoted), at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1948 and 1949

Location and variety	1948		1949			
	Month	Week ended	Month			Week ended
	Nov.	Dec. 25	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 24
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS:						
Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Round White and Chippewa	2.10	2.30	1.95	1.89	2.04	2.06
San Luis Valley, Colorado, Red McClure 1/	2.78	2.94	2.06	2.12	2.24	2.02
Idaho Falls, Russet Burbank 1/	2.59	2.66	2.45	2.78	3.18	2.96
Aroostook County points, Maine, various varieties	---	2/3.05	1.95	1.76	1.79	1.80
Riverhead, Long Island, various varieties	---	---	2.36	2.24	2.12	2.14
Rochester, New York, various varieties	2.36	2.69	2.14	1.92	1.92	1.90
Yakima-Ellensburg district, Washington, Russet Burbank 1/	2.77	---	2.62	2.81	---	---
Terminal Markets:						
New York						
Cobbler, Long Island	---	---	2.67	2.39	---	---
Chippewa, Long Island	---	---	2.85	2.65	---	---
Green Mountain, Long Island	3.26	3.57	2.85	2.70	2.63	2.67
Green Mountain, Maine	3.02	3.66	---	2.65	2.68	2.74
Katahdin, Long Island	3/3.00	3/3.56	2.85	2.70	2.71	2.72
Katahdin, Maine	---	2/3.74	2.84	2.68	2.69	2.75
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	4.31	4.54	4.95	4.61	5.15	5.08
Long White, Washington 1/	---	---	4.98	4.47	---	---
Chicago						
Bliss Triumph, Minnesota and North Dakota	3.10	3.29	2.66	1/2.71	1/2.83	2.70
Chippewa, Wisconsin	---	---	2.21	2.21	---	---
Cobbler, Wisconsin	---	---	2.26	---	---	---
Red Warba, midwestern	---	---	2.77	---	---	---
Pontiac, midwestern 1/	---	3.22	---	2.62	2.88	2.84
Red McClure, Colorado 1/	3.77	3.78	---	3.26	3.27	3.09
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	3.74	4.08	4.23	4.01	4.50	4.41
Russet Burbank, Washington 1/	---	---	4.20	3.93	---	---

1/ Washed.
2/ 2-1/4 inch minimum.
3/ Pennsylvania.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949

Group and state	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1938-47	1948	1949	Average: 1938-47	1948	1949	Average: 1938-47	1948	1949
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Central Atlantic 1/	57	50	50	123	148	135	6,997	7,380	6,738
Lower Atlantic 2/	241	164	181	89	96	98	21,408	15,809	17,686
South Central 3/	385	279	289	84	88	95	32,357	24,658	27,530
North Central 4/	17	13	12	98	105	98	1,660	1,367	1,178
California	11	9	10	107	110	110	1,204	990	1,100
Total, United States	711	515	542	90	97	100	63,626	50,204	54,232

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 11.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1948 and 1949

Market and type	1948		1949			
	Nov.	Week ended Dec. 25	Month Sept.	Month Oct.	Month Nov.	Week ended Dec. 24
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
F. O. B. SHIPPING POINTS:						
Raleigh, Tabor City, North Carolina, Porto Rican 1/	---	---	---	---	2.11	---
New Orleans, Louisiana, Porto Rican	2.58	2/3.50	2.79	2.52	2.56	2.93
E. Shore, Va., points, Golden Jersey type	---	---	1.86	2.08	---	---
E. Shore, Maryland, Golden Jersey	---	---	1.89	2.16	2.56	---
Terminal Markets:						
New York						
Golden, Maryland	2.60	2.60	2.06	2.43	3.18	2.84
Golden, Virginia	2.17	---	2.00	2.31	2.83	---
Golden, New Jersey	2.50	2.60	---	2.25	2.57	2.78
Jersey Type, New Jersey	2.52	2.58	2/2.08	2.17	2.57	2.52
Porto Rican, Maryland	2.85	2.88	2.98	2.52	2.56	2.71
Porto Rican, North Carolina and South Carolina	3.51	3.88	3.36	2.92	3.01	3.38
Porto Rican, Virginia	---	---	2.98	2.62	2.66	---
Average, all varieties	2.90	3.10	2.67	2.43	2.72	2.85
Chicago						
Jersey type, Illinois	3.24	3.66	---	---	3.51	3.38
Jersey type, New Jersey (red soil)	---	4.00	---	3.07	3.64	---
Nancy Hall, Illinois	2.79	3.15	2.91	2.77	2.93	3.10
Porto Rican, Louisiana 3/	3.34	4.03	3.41	3.35	3.14	3.56
Porto Rican, Tennessee	3.30	3.57	3.24	3.13	2.92	---
Average, all varieties 4/	3.10	3.53	3.17	3.08	3.17	3336

1/ Washed. 2/ Virginia. 3/ 50-pound crate. 4/ Excluding New Jersey red soil stock. Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 12.- Beans, dry edible: Production in selected areas, by major types, United States, crop years 1948 and 1949

Year and type	Michigan and Minnesota		Idaho and others 1/		Colorado and others 2/		New York and Maine		California		Total	
	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned	Uncleaned	Cleaned
	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
1948												
Pea and medium white	4,252	4,081	42	39	---	---	381	361	---	---	4,675	4,481
Great Northern	---	---	4,410	4,091	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,410	4,091
Pinto	---	---	439	403	2,780	2,572	---	---	124	112	3,343	3,087
Red Kidney	41	40	---	---	---	---	1,604	1,537	196	182	1,841	1,759
Standard lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,243	1,144	1,243	1,144
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,081	984	1,081	984
Other varieties	148	142	944	852	102	94	263	248	2,777	2,538	4,234	3,874
Total	4,441	4,263	5,835	5,385	2,882	2,666	2,248	2,146	5,421	4,960	20,827	19,420
1949												
Pea and medium white	5,308	5,107	46	41	---	---	292	275	---	---	5,646	5,423
Great Northern	---	---	3,500	3,165	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	3,165
Pinto	---	---	963	869	3,124	2,938	---	---	112	101	4,199	3,908
Red Kidney	172	169	---	---	---	---	1,198	1,126	168	155	1,538	1,450
Standard lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,504	1,376	1,504	1,376
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,390	1,272	1,390	1,272
Other varieties	494	483	1,017	914	92	86	205	190	1,969	1,792	3,777	3,465
Total	5,974	5,759	5,526	4,989	3,216	3,024	1,695	1,591	5,143	4,696	21,554	20,059

1/ Includes Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington.
2/ Includes New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.
3/ Bags of 100 pounds.

Table 13.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and 1949 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949	Average 1938-47	1948	1949
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	3/ 5	3	7	3/ 854	900	950	3/ 39	27	66
North Dakota	3/14	4	3	3/1,128	1,200	1,200	3/160	48	36
Montana	32	9	7	1,165	1,200	1,150	374	108	80
Idaho	130	68	85	1,224	1,200	1,080	1,653	816	918
Wyoming	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,118	1,200	1,000	3/ 24	24	20
Colorado	20	20	25	852	1,000	1,000	170	200	250
Washington	210	150	174	1,302	1,300	910	2,850	1,950	1,583
Oregon	23	18	15	1,348	1,300	700	316	234	105
California	3/21	18	17	3/ 988	960	1,230	3/204	173	209
9 States	442	292	335	1,231	1,226	975	5,620	3,580	3,267

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned peas.
3/ Short-time average.

NOTE: The 1949 estimated production of 3,267,000 bags in the United States is the equivalent of 2,973,000 bags of cleaned peas. The estimated clean-out varies in the several States but averages about 9 percent for the United States as a whole.

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